

$$S_1(t) = \begin{cases} -A & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$$S_2(t) = -S_1(t) = \begin{cases} A & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

۱- الف)

در این حالت کلا منبسط نداریم. و دنبال حداقل احتمال خطا هستیم. بین RPAM باید عمل کنیم.

$$P_e = \Pr\{\hat{b}_k \neq b_k | b_k = 0\} \Pr\{b_k = 0\} + \Pr\{\hat{b}_k \neq 0 | b_k = 1\} \Pr\{b_k = 1\}$$

$$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} [\Pr\{\hat{b}_k = 1 | b_k = 0\} + \Pr\{\hat{b}_k = 0 | b_k = 1\}]$$

$$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} [\Pr\{V_o(kT_b) > \Delta | b_k = 0\} + \Pr\{V_o(kT_b) < \Delta | b_k = 1\}]$$

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} [\Pr\{n_o(kT_b) > \Delta - S_{o1} | b_k = 0\} + \Pr\{n_o(kT_b) < \Delta - S_{o2} | b_k = 1\}]$$

$$n_o(kT_b) \sim N(0, N_o) \quad \rightarrow \quad P_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Delta - S_{o1}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_o}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2N_o}} dn + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\Delta - S_{o2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_o}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2N_o}} dn$$

$$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{\Delta - S_{o1}}{\sqrt{N_o}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{S_{o2} - \Delta}{\sqrt{N_o}}\right) \quad \Delta_{opt} = \frac{S_{o1} + S_{o2}}{2} = 0$$

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} Q\left(-\frac{S_{o1}}{\sqrt{N_o}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{S_{o2}}{\sqrt{N_o}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{N_o}}\right)$$

ب) در این صورت در فرایند از استعاره ساز بهینه استفاده می کنیم. چون کانال AWGN است

$$H_1(f) = P^*(f) e^{-j2\pi f T_b}, \quad h_1(t) = P^*(T_b - t) = P(T_b - t)$$

$$P_1(t) = S_1(t) - S_2(t) \rightarrow h_1(t) = S_2(T_b - t) - S_1(T_b - t)$$

$$\rightarrow h_1(t) = \begin{cases} 2A & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$$P_e^{max} = Q\left(\frac{\sigma_{max}}{2}\right) \quad \sigma_{max}^2 = \frac{(S_{o2} - S_{o1})^2}{N_o}$$

$$S_{o2} = \int_0^{T_b} \underbrace{S_1(u)}_{\frac{A}{2}} \underbrace{h_1(T_b - u)}_{2A} du = 2A^2 T_b$$

$$S_{o2} = \int_0^{T_b} S_2(u) h_1(T_b - u) du = -2A^2 T_b$$

$$\text{Var}(n_o(kT_b)) = N_o = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_n(f) |H_f|^2 df \quad H_f = ?$$

$$h_1(t) = 2A \text{rect}\left(\frac{t - T/2}{T}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} H(f) = 2AT \text{sinc}(\pi f T) e^{-j\pi f T}$$

$$\rightarrow N_o = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} 4A^2 T^2 \text{sinc}^2(\pi f T) df = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 4A^2 T^2 \text{sinc}^2(\pi f T) df = 2A^2 T$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_{max}^2 = \frac{16A^4 T_b^2}{2A^2 T} = 8A^2 T_b \quad P_e = Q\left(\frac{\sigma_{max}}{2}\right) = Q\left(\frac{A\sqrt{2T_b}}{\sqrt{1}}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow P_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2A^2 T_b}{1}}\right)$$

(پ) در این قسمت نیز دانی است. یعنی داریم

$$G_n(f) = e^2 f^2 \quad |f| < 1/4$$

$$S_{o1} = -2A^2 T, \quad S_{o2} = 2A^2 T$$

$$Var(n_c(t)) = N_o = \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} G_n(f) |H(f)|^2 df = \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} 4A^2 e^2 f^2 \cdot T^2 \text{sinc}^2(\pi f T) df$$

We know:  $\text{sinc}(f) = \frac{\text{sinc}(\pi f T)}{\pi f T}$   $\rightarrow N_o = \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} 4A^2 e^2 f^2 \cdot T^2 \frac{\text{sinc}^2(\pi f T)}{\pi^2 T^2 f^2} df$

$$\rightarrow N_o = \frac{4A^2 e^2}{\pi^2} \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} \text{sinc}^2(\pi f T) df = \frac{4A^2 e^2}{\pi^2} \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} \frac{1 - \cos(2\pi f T)}{2} df = \frac{4A^2 e^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[ f - \frac{\sin(2\pi f T)}{2\pi T} \right]_{-1/4}^{1/4}$$

$$P_e = Q\left(\frac{\sigma_{max}}{2}\right), \quad \sigma_{max}^2 = \frac{(S_{o2} - S_{o1})^2}{N_o} = \frac{16A^4 T^2}{4A^2 e^2 / \pi^2} = \frac{16A^4 \pi^2 T^2}{4A^2 e^2}$$

$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{2A \pi T \sqrt{T}}{e} \rightarrow P_e = Q\left(\frac{A \pi T \sqrt{T}}{e}\right)$$

(ت) دنبال ضریب بهره برای بنای هستیم. این اتفاق ممکن نیست رخ دهد. می دانیم

$$\hat{f}(f) = \kappa p^*(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

$$G_n(f) = e^2 f^2 \quad |f| < 1/4$$

به ازای  $f=0$  خروجی  $f(f)$  صفر شود پس invertible نیست.  $\leftarrow$  ضریب بهره نداریم.

2- الف)

$$y_1 = s + n_1, \quad y_2 = s + n_1 + n_2$$

$$S = \begin{cases} A & \Pr\{A\} = 1/2 \\ -A & \Pr\{-A\} = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

مثلاً  $n_1, n_2, s$  مستقلند

از استدلال Maximum A posteriori استفاده خواهیم کرد

$$p(y_1, y_2 | s = A) \propto p(y_1 | s = A) p(y_2 | y_1, s = A)$$

$$p(y_1 | s = A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_1 - A)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$p(y_2 | y_1, s = A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_2 - y_1 - A)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

به ترتیب می بینیم که در هر دو حالت  $p(y_1 | s = A)$  و  $p(y_2 | y_1, s = A)$  داریم

در  $y_1$  با  $y_2$  را با هم مقایسه می کنیم. در نظر بگیرید که  $y_1$  و  $y_2$  را مقایسه می کنیم.

پس به دنبال این هستیم که خلاص شویم

باید بدانیم که  $y_2 = s + n_1 + n_2 = y_1 + n_2 \rightarrow n_2 = y_2 - y_1$

MAP  $f(y_1 | s = A) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_1 - A)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$   $f(y_1 | s = -A) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_1 + A)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$y_1 = s + n_1 \rightarrow y \sim N(s, \sigma^2)$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y - A)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y + A)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$\rightarrow -y^2 + 2Ay - A^2 \propto -y^2 - 2Ay - A^2 \rightarrow y \propto 0$

$+ \Pr\{n_1 > A | s = -A\} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2\sigma^2}} dn + \int_A^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2\sigma^2}} dn \right]$

$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{A}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{A}{\sigma}\right) = Q\left(\frac{A}{\sigma}\right)$

(ب) گیرنده فقط  $y = y_1 + y_2$  می بیند، دو مدار با MAP جدا می شود

$$f(y_1 | s_0) \int_{-A}^A f(y_1 + y_2 | s_0) \frac{1}{X} dy_2, \quad f(y_1 + y_2 | s_0) \int_{-A}^A f(y_1 | s_0) \frac{1}{X} dy_1$$

$$X = y_1 + y_2 = 2s + 2n_1 + n_2 \quad \therefore X \sim N(2s, \text{Var}(N)) \quad \text{Var}(N) = \sigma^2 + 4\sigma^2 = 5\sigma^2$$

$$X \sim N(2s, 5\sigma^2) \quad \text{MAP} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 5\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(X-2A)^2}{2 \cdot 5\sigma^2}} \int_{-A}^A \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 5\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(X+2A)^2}{2 \cdot 5\sigma^2}}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{(X-2A)^2}{2 \cdot 5\sigma^2} \int_{-A}^A -\frac{(X+2A)^2}{2 \cdot 5\sigma^2} \rightarrow -x^2 + 4xA - 4A^2 \int_{-A}^A -x^2 - 4AX - 4A^2 \rightarrow x \int_{-A}^A 0$$

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} [ \Pr\{X < 0 | s = -A\} + \Pr\{X < 0 | s = A\} ]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 5\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2 \cdot 5\sigma^2}} dy + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 5\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2 \cdot 5\sigma^2}} dy \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q\left(\frac{2A}{\sigma\sqrt{5}}\right) + Q\left(\frac{2A}{\sigma\sqrt{5}}\right) \right]$$

$$\therefore P_e = Q\left(\frac{2A}{\sigma\sqrt{5}}\right) \quad \text{برای یا متن است توان، } P_e \text{ ها را به شکل زیر می نویسیم.}$$

$$P_{e1} = Q(\sqrt{ENR}) \quad P_{e2} = Q(\sqrt{N_{th}} \times 0.8) \quad \text{انت توان} = 0.8 \quad -0.95910516 = -0.95910516 \text{ (در جدول)}$$

5- الف)  $P_e = 10^{-6}$  Attenuation increases 6dB.  $P_e = 10^{-6} \rightarrow Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T_b}{4\eta}}\right) = 10^{-6}$   $Q^{-1}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T_b}{4\eta}} \approx 4.75342 \quad \therefore \frac{A^2 T_b}{4\eta} = 22.5950017 \quad P_{AV} = \frac{A^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore 10^{-6.1} \approx 0.125 \quad \text{توان } 1/4 \text{ می رود، } \rightarrow \text{رانه توان } 1/2 \text{ می رود.}$$

$$s_{12} = 0, \quad s_{22} = \frac{1}{2} A \cos \omega_c t \quad T_b \quad s_{01} = 0 \quad \text{بسیار این حالت:}$$

$$s_{02} = \int_0^{T_b} s_1(u) h(T_b - u) du = \int_0^{T_b} \frac{A}{2} \cos \omega_c u [s_1(u) - s_{11}(u)] du = \frac{A^2}{2} \int_0^{T_b} \cos^2 \omega_c u du$$

$$= A^2/2 \cdot \frac{T_b}{2} = \frac{A^2 T_b}{4} \quad \text{طبق انتگرال برای این مقدار.} \quad D_{\text{new}}^{\text{opt}} = \frac{A^2 T_b}{4}$$

$$D_{\text{new}}^{\text{opt}} = \frac{s_{011} + s_{021}}{2} = \frac{A^2 T_b}{8}$$

$$0 \quad D = \frac{A^2 T_b}{8} \quad \frac{A^2 T_b}{4}$$

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} \Pr\{s_{021} + n < D_{\text{new}}^{\text{opt}}\} + \frac{1}{2} \Pr\{s_{011} + n > D_{\text{new}}^{\text{opt}}\}$$

$$\therefore P_e = \frac{1}{2} \Pr\left\{n < \frac{A^2 T_b}{8} - \frac{A^2 T_b}{4}\right\} + \frac{1}{2} \Pr\left\{n > \frac{A^2 T_b}{8}\right\} = Q\left(\frac{A^2 T_b}{8\sqrt{N_0}}\right)$$

$$\text{فرض شده نویز نویز: } N_0 = \frac{A^2 T_b \eta}{4} \quad \therefore P_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T_b}{16\eta}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4.75342\right) = 0.00873391$$



در این تست مدارهای تعیین شده را مقایسه می‌کنیم. یعنی در دو حالت  $\frac{A^2 T^3}{4}$  با هم مقایسه می‌کنیم.

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} [Pr\{S_{011} + n < A_{011}\} + Pr\{S_{011} + n > A_{011}\}] = \frac{1}{2} [Pr\{n < 0\} + Pr\{n > \frac{A^2 T^3}{4}\}]$$

$$\therefore P_e = \frac{1}{2} [Q(0) + Q(\frac{A^2 T^3}{4\sqrt{N_0}})] = \frac{1}{2} [0.6 + 10^{-6}] = 0.2500005$$

6- این)  $r_i(t) = S_i(t) * h_i(t)$   $i=1,2$  تیرزنه

مسئله: اگر  $S_1$  و  $S_2$  سیگنال‌های زیر را داشته باشیم،  $G_1(t) = \frac{T}{2}$  منبع، کامپوز

$$R_{S_1}(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{A^2 + t^2}{T^2} dt = \frac{A^2}{3}$$

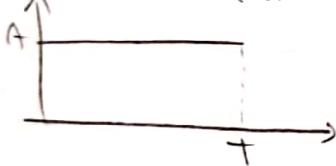
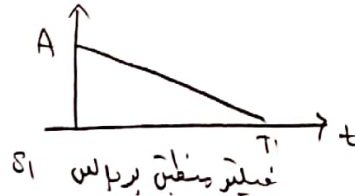
$$P_{S_1}(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T A^2 dt = A^2$$

$$\langle S_1(t), S_1(t) \rangle = \int_0^T S_1(t) S_1(t) dt = \int_0^T \frac{A^2}{T} t dt = \frac{A^2 T}{2}$$

$$h(t) = S_1(T-t) - S_1(T-t)$$

خبر مستقیم برعکس  $S_1$  منبع مستقیم برعکس  $S_2$

$$S_1(T-t) = h_1(t)$$



باید داده بندی کنیم.  $y_1(t) = S_2(t) * h_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_1(\tau) S_2(t-\tau) d\tau$

$$0 \leq t \leq T \rightarrow y_1(t) = \int_0^t A(A - A\frac{\tau}{T}) d\tau = A^2 t - \frac{A^2 t^2}{2T}$$

$$T \leq t \leq 2T \rightarrow y_1(t) = \int_{t-T}^T A(A - A\frac{\tau}{T}) d\tau = A^2(t-T) - \frac{A^2}{2T}(T^2 - (t-T)^2)$$

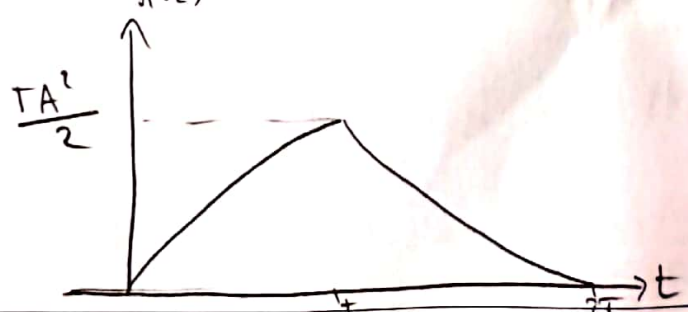
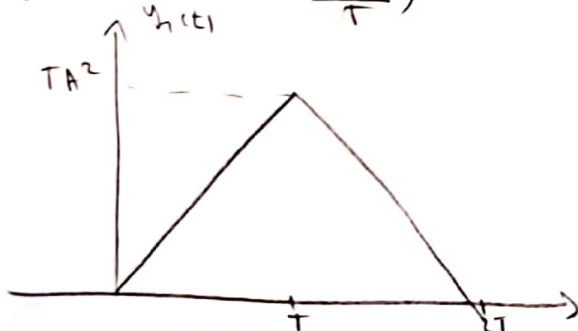
$$\therefore y_1(t) = \begin{cases} A^2 t - \frac{A^2 t^2}{2T} & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ A^2(t-T) - \frac{A^2}{2T}(T^2 - (t-T)^2) & T \leq t \leq 2T \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

$$y_2(t) = S_1(t) * h_1(t)$$

$$o.w = A \Pi(\frac{t-T/2}{T}) * A \Pi(\frac{t-T/2}{T})$$

در این مرحله ما دو سیگنال در دست داریم که هر دو یکسان هستند و می‌توانیم آن‌ها را با هم ضرب کنیم.

$$y_2(t) = TA^2 \Lambda(\frac{t-T}{T})$$



(ت) از سری فو درجه دوم استفاده می کنیم.

$$y_{11}(t) = \int_0^t s_2(\tau) s_1(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{A^2 \tau}{t} d\tau = \frac{A^2 t^2}{2t}$$

$$y_{12}(t) = \int_0^t s_1(\tau) s_1(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t A^2 d\tau = A^2 \tau$$

(د) این شکل ها کاملاً مشابه نیستند اما در برخی موارد مشابه هستند.

در نقاط 0،  $\pi$  و  $2\pi$  مقادیر این دو تابع یکسان هستند.

برای  $t \in [0, \pi]$  یکسان می باشند.

7- الف)  $P_i$  (ارسال صفر) =  $P$ ،  $\frac{E_b}{N_0}$  سینه = 4،  $P_i$  (ارسال یک) =  $1-P$

طبق آنچه در درس دیپم داریم:

$$s_1(t) = -A \cos(2\pi f_c t), \quad s_2(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

بنابراین:  $p_{H1} = 2A \cos(2\pi f_c t) \rightarrow S_{01} = \int_0^T -A \cos(2\pi f_c t) 2A \cos(2\pi f_c t) dt$

$$= -2A^2 \int_0^T \cos^2(2\pi f_c t) dt = -A^2 T$$

و  $S_{02} = \int_0^T A \cos(2\pi f_c t) 2A \cos(2\pi f_c t) dt$

$$= A^2 T$$

بنابراین:  $n_0(t) = \int_0^T n(t) 2A \cos(2\pi f_c t) dt$

$$E\{n_0(t)\} = E\left\{\int_0^T n(t) 2A \cos(2\pi f_c t) dt\right\} = \int_0^T E\{n(t)\} 2A \cos(2\pi f_c t) dt = 0$$

واریانس:

$$Var(n_0(t)) = E\{n_0^2(t)\} = E\left\{\int_0^T n(t) p_H(t) dt \int_0^T n(\tau) p_H(\tau) d\tau\right\} = E\left\{\int_0^T \int_0^T n(t)n(\tau) p_H(t) p_H(\tau) dt d\tau\right\}$$

$$= \int_0^T \int_0^T E\{n(t)n(\tau)\} p_H(t) p_H(\tau) dt d\tau = \frac{\eta}{2} \int_0^T p_H^2(t) dt = \frac{\eta}{2} \int_0^T 4A^2 \cos^2(2\pi f_c t) dt = T\eta A^2$$

بنابراین:  $n_0(t) \sim N(0, T\eta A^2)$

$P_e = P\{\hat{b}_k = 1 | b_k = 0\} P_r\{b_k = 0\} + P\{\hat{b}_k = 0 | b_k = 1\} P_r\{b_k = 1\}$

$P_e = P_r\{V_0(t) > \Delta | b_k = 0\} P + P_r\{V_0(t) < \Delta | b_k = 1\} (1-P)$

$$P_e = P \int_{\Delta - A^2 T}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_0}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2N_0}} dn + (1-P) \int_{-\infty}^{\Delta - A^2 T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_0}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2N_0}} dn$$

$$P_e = P Q\left(\frac{\Delta - A^2 T}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) + (1-P) Q\left(\frac{A^2 T - \Delta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_e}{\partial \Delta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta} Q\left(\frac{A^2 T - \Delta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta} \int_{\Delta - A^2 T}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_0}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2N_0}} dn$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_0}} e^{-\frac{(\Delta - A^2 T)^2}{2N_0}} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta} Q\left(\frac{A^2 T - \Delta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta} \int_{-\infty}^{\Delta - A^2 T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_0}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2N_0}} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_0}} e^{-\frac{(A^2 T - \Delta)^2}{2N_0}} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta} \left( -P e^{-\frac{(\Delta - A^2 T)^2}{2N_0}} + (1-P) e^{-\frac{(A^2 T - \Delta)^2}{2N_0}} \right) = 0$$

$$(1-P) e^{-\frac{(A^2 T - \Delta)^2}{2N_0}} = P e^{-\frac{(\Delta - A^2 T)^2}{2N_0}} \rightarrow -\frac{(A^2 T - \Delta)^2}{2N_0} = \ln \frac{P}{1-P} + \frac{-(\Delta - A^2 T)^2}{2N_0}$$

$$-A^4 T^2 - \Delta^2 + 2A^2 T \Delta = 2N_0 \ln \frac{P}{1-P} - \Delta^2 - 2\Delta A^2 T - A^4 T^2$$

$$4A^2 T \Delta = 2N_0 \ln \frac{P}{1-P} \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{2N_0}{4A^2 T} \ln \frac{P}{1-P} = \frac{N_0}{2A^2 T} \ln \frac{P}{1-P} \quad N_0 = 4\eta A^2$$

$$\Delta^{opt} = \frac{\eta}{2} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}$$

$$P_e = P Q\left(\frac{A^2 T + \frac{\eta}{2} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) + (1-P) Q\left(\frac{A^2 T - \frac{\eta}{2} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right)$$

$$E_b = P_{av} T_b \quad P_{av} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_2(f) df = \frac{A^2}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_b(f-f_c) + G_b(f+f_c) df$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} T_b \text{sinc}^2(T_b(f-f_c)) + T_b \text{sinc}^2(T_b(f+f_c)) df = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

$$E_b = \frac{A^2 T_b}{2} \quad \frac{E_b}{\eta} = 4 \rightarrow \frac{A^2 T_b}{2\eta} = 4 \rightarrow \frac{A^2 T_b}{\eta} = 8$$

$$P_e = P Q\left(\frac{A^2 T + \frac{\eta}{2} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}}{\sqrt{\eta T A^2}}\right) + (1-P) Q\left(\frac{A^2 T - \frac{\eta}{2} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}}{\sqrt{\eta T A^2}}\right)$$

$$P_e = P Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T}{\eta}} + \frac{\frac{\eta}{2} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}}{\sqrt{\eta T A^2}}\right) + (1-P) Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T}{\eta}} - \frac{\frac{\eta}{2} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}}{\sqrt{\eta T A^2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\eta T A^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{T A^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P_e = P Q\left(2\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}\right) + (1-P) Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{P}{1-P}\right)$$

حال به کمک نرم افزار به ازای P های مختلف احتمال خطا را حساب می کنیم



$$P=0.4 \rightarrow P_e = 0.4 Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{0.4}{0.6}\right) + 0.6 Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{0.4}{0.6}\right) = 0.002287$$

$$P=0.5 \rightarrow P_e = 0.5 Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{0.5}{0.5}\right) + 0.5 Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{0.5}{0.5}\right) = 0.0023389$$

$$P=0.6 \rightarrow P_e = 0.6 Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{0.6}{0.4}\right) + 0.4 Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{0.6}{0.4}\right) = 0.002287$$

$$P=0.7 \rightarrow P_e = 0.7 Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{0.7}{0.3}\right) + 0.3 Q\left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{0.7}{0.3}\right) = 0.00212359$$

می‌توانیم که رابطه مقابل برای احتمال قوی به تراز است.

ب) احتمال خطای این حالت به ضرب زیر است:

$$P_e = P Q\left(\frac{A^2 T}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) + (1-P) Q\left(\frac{A^2 T}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) = P Q\left(\frac{A^2 T}{\sqrt{A^2 T \gamma}}\right) + (1-P) Q\left(\frac{A^2 T}{\sqrt{A^2 T \gamma}}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow P_e = Q\left(\frac{A^2 T}{\sqrt{A^2 T \gamma}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T}{\gamma}}\right) = Q(2\sqrt{2}) = 0.00233886749$$

در این حالت  $P_e$  ربط به  $P$  ندارد، مقدار ثابتی را اختیار می‌کند.

## 8- الف)

در درس BPSK  $S_1(t) = -A \cos(\omega_c t)$   $S_2(t) = A \cos(\omega_c t)$

$X_1(t) = -A \cos(\omega_c t + \theta)$   $X_2(t) = A \cos(\omega_c t + \theta)$   $n \sim N(0, \gamma/2)$  مثل زنگیله مار

$P(t) = 2A \cos(\omega_c t + \theta)$   $\rightarrow S_{01} = \int_0^{T_b} -A \cos(\omega_c t) \cdot 2A \cos(\omega_c t + \theta) dt$

$\rightarrow S_{01} = -\frac{2A^2}{2} \int_0^{T_b} \cos(\omega_c t) \cos(\omega_c t + \theta) dt = -A^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2\omega_c} \sin(\omega_c t + \theta) \right]_0^{T_b} + T_b \cos \theta$

$\rightarrow S_{01} = -A^2 T_b \cos \theta$   $S_{02} = \int_0^{T_b} A \cos(\omega_c t) \cdot 2A \cos(\omega_c t + \theta) dt \sim S_{02} = A^2 T_b \cos \theta$

$n(t) = \int_0^{T_b} n(t) P(t) dt$   $E\{n(t)\} = 0$   $\text{Var}(n(t)) = E\{n^2(t)\} = \rightarrow$

$= E\left\{ \int_0^{T_b} \int_0^{T_b} n(t) n(\tau) P(t) P(\tau) dt d\tau \right\} = \int_0^{T_b} \int_0^{T_b} E\{n(t) n(\tau)\} P(t) P(\tau) dt d\tau = \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_0^{T_b} P^2(t) dt$

$= \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_0^{T_b} 4A^2 \cos^2(\omega_c t + \theta) dt = A^2 T_b \gamma$   $n. \sim N(0, A^2 T_b \gamma)$

$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} P_r \{n_0 + S_{01} > 0\} + \frac{1}{2} P_r \{n_1 + S_{02} < 0\}$   $\Delta = 0$

$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} [P_r \{n > A^2 T_b \cos \theta\} + P_r \{n < -A^2 T_b \cos \theta\}]$

$P_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_{A^2 T_b \cos \theta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_0}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2N_0}} dn + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{-A^2 T_b \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_0}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2N_0}} dn$

$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{A^2 T_b \cos \theta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{A^2 T_b \cos \theta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) \rightarrow P_e = Q\left(\frac{A^2 T_b}{\sqrt{N_0}} \cos \theta\right)$





حال به خطایم می‌افزایم و برای بار دیگر به سمت تغییر داده می‌رویم.

$$0 \text{ ارسال} \rightarrow S_1(t) = -\alpha \text{rect}\left[\frac{t - T_1/2}{T_1}\right] \quad V_o(t) = \int_0^t S_1(\alpha) (S_2(\alpha) - S_1(\alpha)) d\alpha$$

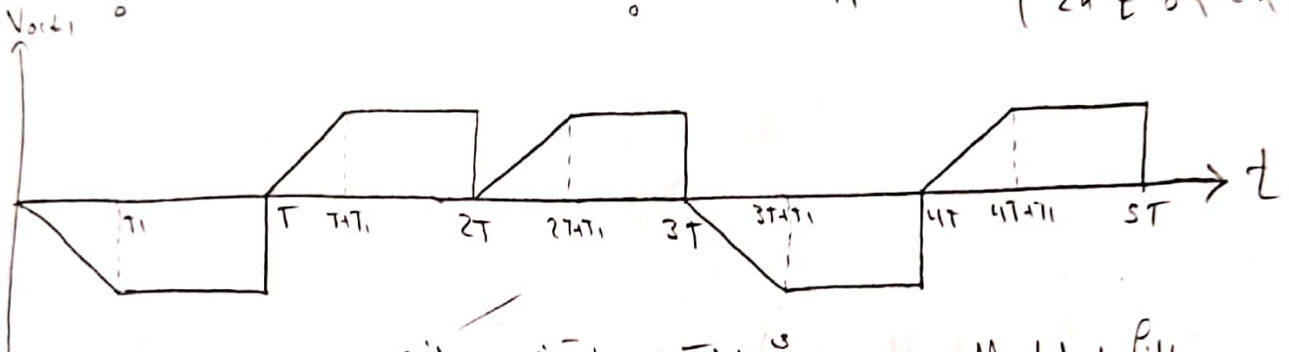
$$= \int_0^t -\alpha \text{rect}\left[\frac{t - T_1/2}{T_1}\right] (2\alpha \text{rect}\left[\frac{t - T_1/2}{T_1}\right]) d\alpha = -2\alpha^2 \int_0^t \text{rect}\left[\frac{t - T_1/2}{T_1}\right] d\alpha$$

با توجه به سازهایی که در آن قرار می‌گیرد پاسخ‌ها متفاوت خواهد شد. بیاییم.

$$V_o(t) = \begin{cases} -2\alpha^2 T_1 & T_1 \leq t \leq T \\ -2\alpha^2 t & 0 \leq t \leq T_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ارسال ۱: } S_1(t) = \alpha \text{rect}\left[\frac{t - T_1/2}{T_1}\right]$$

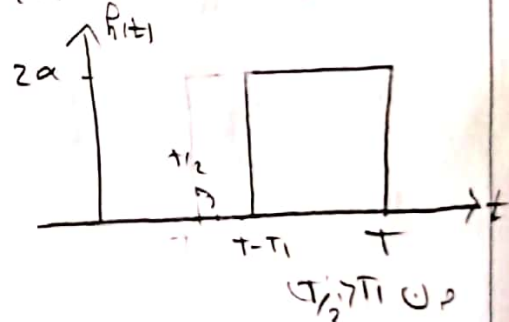
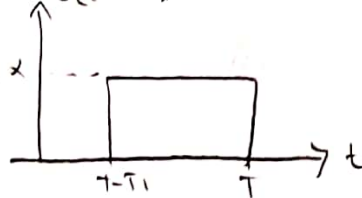
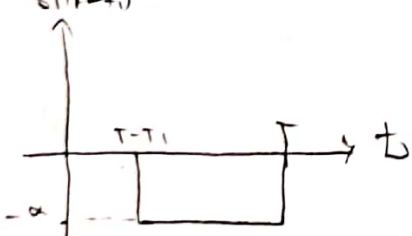
$$-V_o(t) = \int_0^t S_1(\alpha) (S_2(\alpha) - S_1(\alpha)) d\alpha = 2\alpha^2 \int_0^t \text{rect}\left[\frac{t - T_1/2}{T_1}\right] d\alpha = \begin{cases} 2\alpha^2 T_1 & T_1 \leq t \leq T \\ 2\alpha^2 t & 0 \leq t \leq T_1 \end{cases}$$



ب) از Matched-filter برای حالتی که خواسته شده استعانت می‌گیریم.

$$T_1 < T/2$$

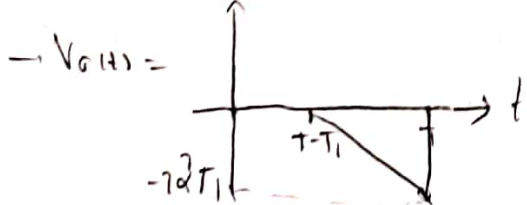
$$\text{Matched-filter: } h(t) = p(T-t) = S_2(T-t) - S_1(T-t)$$



$$h(t) = 2\alpha \text{rect}\left[\frac{T-t - T_1/2}{T_1}\right]$$

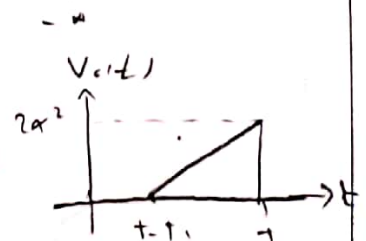
$$\text{ارسال: } V(t) = S_1(t)$$

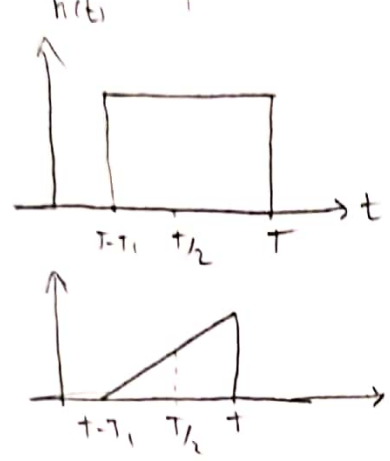
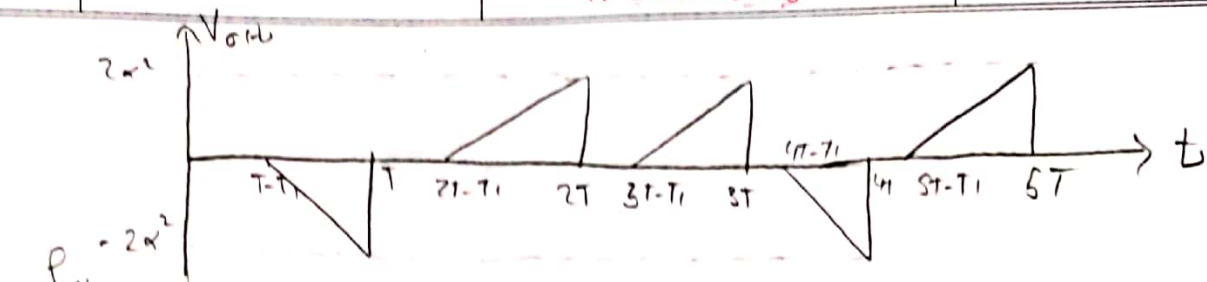
$$\rightarrow V_o(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\alpha) S_1(t-\alpha) d\alpha = \int_{T-T_1}^T -2\alpha^2 d\alpha \quad \rightarrow V_o(t) = -2\alpha^2 t - (T_1 - T)(-2\alpha^2)$$



$$\text{ارسال ۲: } V(t) = S_2(t) \rightarrow V_o(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\alpha) S_2(t-\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$\rightarrow V_o(t) = \int_{T-T_1}^T 2\alpha^2 d\alpha = 2\alpha^2 t - 2\alpha^2 (T - T_1) \quad \rightarrow V_o(t) =$$

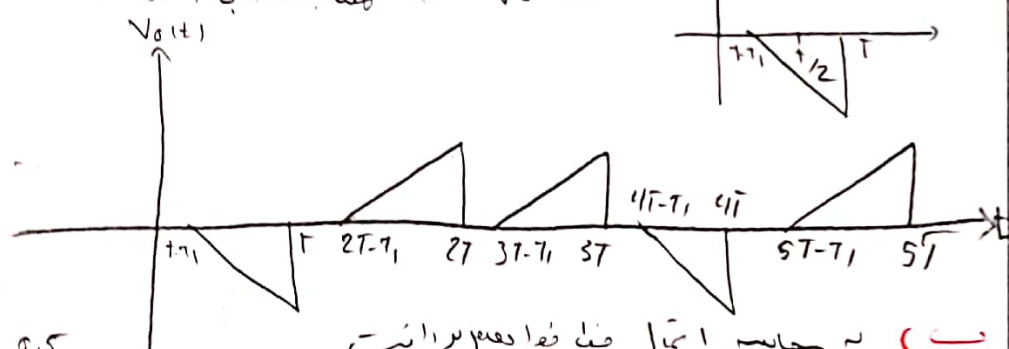




حال با فرض  $\frac{T}{2} < T_1 < T$  و  $\alpha = 1$  داریم:

$$h(t) = 2\alpha \text{rect}\left(\frac{T-t-T_1/2}{T_1}\right)$$

میانگین سیگنال: ارسال  $V_o(t)$



$P\{\text{ارسال} = 0\} = P\{\text{ارسال} = 1\} = 0.5$

بنابراین:  $N_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(f) |H(f)|^2 df = \frac{\eta}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)|^2 dt = \frac{\eta}{2} \int_{T-T_1}^T 4\alpha^2 dt$

$\rightarrow N_0 = 2\alpha^2 T_1 \eta$   $P_e = \frac{1}{2} [Pr\{\hat{b}_k = 1 | b_k = 0\} + Pr\{\hat{b}_k = 0 | b_k = 1\}]$

$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} [Pr\{V_o < \Delta | S_2\} + Pr\{V_o > \Delta | S_1\}]$

$S_{01} = \int_0^{T_1} S_{01}(u) h(T_1-u) du = \int_0^{T_1} -2\alpha^2 du = -2\alpha^2 T_1$  منطقاً باید به  $S_{01}$  داریم.

$S_{02} = \int_0^{T_1} S_{02}(u) h(T_1-u) du = \int_0^{T_1} 2\alpha^2 du = 2\alpha^2 T_1$

$\rightarrow P_e = \frac{1}{2} [Pr\{n < \Delta - 2\alpha^2 T_1\} + Pr\{n > \Delta + 2\alpha^2 T_1\}] = \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{2\alpha^2 T_1 - \Delta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{2\alpha^2 T_1 + \Delta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right)$

$\Delta = 0, P_e = Q\left(\frac{2\alpha^2 T_1}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{2\alpha^2 T_1}{\sqrt{2\alpha^2 T_1 \eta}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2\alpha^2 T_1}{\eta}}\right)$

برای  $\Delta = 0$  داریم:  $V_o(t) = \begin{cases} -2\alpha^2 T_1 & 0 \leq t < T_1 \\ 2\alpha^2 T_1 & T_1 \leq t < 2T_1 \end{cases}$  بنابراین  $t = (k-1)T + \tau$  است

حالت اول:  $T_2 > T_1$   $\rightarrow S_{01}, S_{02}$  stable  $\rightarrow P_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2\alpha^2 T_1}{\eta}}\right)$

حالت دوم:  $T_1 < T_2$   $\rightarrow S_{01} = \int_0^{T_1} S_{01}(u) h(T_2-u) du = -2\alpha^2 T_2$  و  $S_{02} = 2\alpha^2 T_2$

$P_e = \frac{1}{2} [Pr\{n < \Delta - 2\alpha^2 T_2\} + Pr\{n > \Delta + 2\alpha^2 T_2\}] = \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{2\alpha^2 T_2 - \Delta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{2\alpha^2 T_2 + \Delta}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right)$

$\Delta = 0, P_e = Q\left(\frac{2\alpha^2 T_2}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{2\alpha^2 T_2}{\sqrt{2\alpha^2 T_1 \eta}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2\alpha^2 T_2}{\eta T_1}}\right)$